



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Campaign in Egypt against mosquitoes.

A statement made on his return from Egypt by Professor Boyce before a company of merchants and scientists at London a few days ago is of interest in showing the efficacy of modern scientific measures against mosquitoes. Professor Boyce said that up to September, 1902, there were about 2,000 cases of malaria annually in a population of 9,000 people, of whom 2,000 were Europeans. At an expense of about £4,400 irrigating channels were dug, stagnant waters drained, and petroleum brigades set to work. As a result a reduction of 90 per cent in the number of cases of malaria has taken place, and the working people in the European quarter can now sleep in any of the houses without mosquito nets, a practice that was quite impossible previous to the antimosquito campaign.

Bubonic plague in Mauritius.

A telegram from the governor of Mauritius states that during the week ended February 25, 1904, there were 3 fresh cases of bubonic plague in the island, with 2 deaths.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox imported from Vladivostok.

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, February 26 and March 3, as follows:

During the week ended February 20, 1904, four steamers, having a total personnel of 294 crew and 9 passengers, were inspected.

Reports believed to be authoritative state that on February 23, 2 cases of smallpox had occurred in Nagasaki Ken in the persons of two Japanese recently returned from Vladivostok. Fifteen cases of smallpox are reported also from Amakusa (Kumamoto Ken), which evidently have been contracted from Vladivostok refugees.

Plague cases in Formosa are reported as follows: On February 20, in Taipeh, 1 death; Ensui, 2 deaths; on February 21, in Taipeh, fresh cases 1, deaths 3; Keelung, fresh cases 1, deaths 1; Tainan, fresh cases 2, deaths 2.

Keelung, one of the places above mentioned, is the principal port of the Island of Formosa, and is occasionally made a port of call by certain trans-Pacific liners.

Week ended February 27—Smallpox reported on British steamer Kwang Ping from Tsin-hwan-tao.

During the week ended February 27, 1904, 5 vessels, having an aggregate personnel of 840 crew and 1,236 passengers, were inspected; 367 steerage passengers were bathed and 557 pieces of baggage were disinfected. The hold of 1 vessel was fumigated with sulphur dioxide for the purpose of killing rats.

The official report of infectious diseases in Yokohama for the week ended February 20 is as follows: Enteric fever, 4 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 5 cases, 1 death; dysentery, 1 case, 0 death. Same for week

ended February 27: Enteric fever, 7 cases, 5 deaths; diphtheria, 7 cases, 4 deaths.

It is reported that a case of smallpox appeared on board the British steamer *Kwang Ping*, which arrived at Nagasaki on February 27 from Tsin-hwan-tao, bringing Japanese refugees.

Immigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of immigrants per steamship *Shawmut*, for Tacoma, recommended March 3 for rejection, 11.

Number of immigrants per steamship *Siberia*, recommended, February 24, for rejection: For Honolulu, 6; for San Francisco, 10. Tentative diagnosis in 1 case. Advised to postpone sailing.

PANAMA.

Report from Colon—Inspection of vessels.

Surgeon Perry reports, March 14, as follows:

Week ended March 12, 1904: U. S. S. *Dixie* for Philadelphia, March 6, with 250 crew and one battalion of Marines (400); American schooner *Anna M. Stammer* for Pascagoula, Miss., March 7, with 9 crew and no passengers; American steamship *Seguranca* for New York, March 8, with 66 crew and 17 passengers; British steamship *Antillian* for New Orleans, March 9, with 55 crew and 36 passengers; Spanish steamship *Montserrat* for Ponce, Porto Rico, March 12, with 91 crew and 66 passengers.

All vessels except the U. S. S. *Dixie* were inspected and departed in good sanitary condition.

Report from city of Panama—Inspection of vessels—Mortality statistics.

Assistant Surgeon Pierce reports, March 14, as follows:

Week ended March 13, 1904. One vessel cleared for San Francisco on March 9, having on board 62 officers and crew, 11 cabin passengers, and 9 steerage passengers, all well.

There were 31 deaths from all causes. Although this is the dry season there have been two very heavy rains during the week, which has added greatly to the comfort of the people by settling the dust of the streets.

Mortality, week ended March 13, 1904.

Phthisis	2	Scurvy	1
Oppression	1	Beriberi	1
Fever	7	Liver disease	1
Dysentery	2	Suicide	1
Dropsy	2	Colic	1
Debility	1	Parturition	1
Tuberculosis	8	Stillbirth	1
Croup	1		

Many of the diagnoses are unscientific and doubtful, but are copied from the official records. During the first thirteen days of this month, March, 1904, there have occurred 62 deaths in a population estimated at 18,000.